



suddenly and forcefully snaps shut, with the prongs banging against the dog's neck. Alternately, the bar can be dislodged by a trainer to elicit a desired behavior.

However, not only is this device potentially dangerous to the dog if it is incorrectly sized, when the device suddenly and forcefully snaps shut, the dog can be badly startled, and the behavior that is desired to be corrected can become even worse.

Brose, U.S. Patent No. 2,394,144 discloses another non-electrical collar provided with sharp prongs that are spring biased toward and stationed at the exterior of the collar. Tension on a dog's leash advances the prongs inwardly through holes in the collar to contact the dog's flesh. As tension on the lead is reduced, the prongs retreat to the exterior position. However, such relatively sharp prongs can be potentially painful and cut into the flesh of the dog. In addition, such an arrangement is relatively complicated, requiring several moving parts, is therefore relatively expensive, and is subject to malfunction if one of the prongs becomes jammed in the collar.

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Other non-electrical collars include conventional chain choke collars, and chain pinch collars provided with prongs extending from the chain links. These collars are typically not favored for use as training aids. Use of the choke